

**ARGUS**

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**Marginal Column**

By LEVY LAQUEUR

BONN over the weekend does not look its best. It had a well-known university and the most exclusive student corps but it was never intended to become a Capital and it rarely has ever overcome the shock of having to absorb so many ministries and foreign legations and allied high commands. But, for better or worse, it is now the centre of German politics though yet a somewhat artificial one, and the writer of a novel on life in Bonn these days could give his book the apt name "Das Treibhaus" (The Hothouse).

LAST week in Paris, a leading French Socialist and ex-Minister gave me the case against E.D.C. as he and his friends saw it. After all, there had been an important change in Soviet politics (he said) and an European unity was proposed was no longer necessary, may well be positively harmful. This argument unfortunately looks much less convincing on the other side of the Rhine. It is a great pity that the whole issue of European unity has been bogged down following the E.D.C. dispute (partly through American lack of organization). It is, I think, a much wider issue than that. But now the unpleasant truth is that if E.D.C. is not ratified soon (and there is no reason to assume that it will be) Germany will choose an alternative line of policy — and will be perfectly able to do so. Minister Straus has just stated that this will be within two months, which may be an exaggeration, but not by a very wide margin. And this alternative course will probably not be exactly what most of the people wanted who protested so emphatically against E.D.C.

THE first possibility now seriously considered in Bonn is the old tradition of Tauroggen, Brueckner, Soviet approach. A West German-Soviet rapprochement. Several leaders of the right-wing "Liberal" party such as Dehler, Pfeifferer or Preucker and Middlehause (the man who became famous for sheltering Naumann's neo-Nazis last year) have all come out for this new line of policy in recent days. Raabe's reaction has been favourable. It is also reported, and the Russians have after all have nothing against a national army provided that it is not tied up with E.D.C. as they have pointed out repeatedly.

THE second alternative is the direct inclusion of Western Germany in NATO. E.D.C., after all, was invented only in order to fit France into the alliance. It appears likely that the State Department will press for this solution in view of the mounting dissatisfaction and the pro-Russian orientation of the German right. Would either of these solutions be preferable to the French Socialist leader and his friends in Paris? They will undoubtedly be able to thwart E.D.C. if they wish, but the Germans will get their army now anyway, either with Russian or American help, the only difference being that E.D.C. would have given some control over the new German army while any new arrangement will give much less. A splendid success for the foes of European unity.

CHANCELLOR Adenauer, for several years, has tried, honestly I think, to convince people inside his country and abroad of the advantages of West European unity. His policy has not found a large and positive echo on the other side of the Rhine, perhaps not quite unreasonably in view of the German record. But the political result of the rebuff administered to him will undoubtedly strengthen the "European orientation" in Bonn. If not cause it to disappear entirely. The Social Democrats, the Communists and the right wing parties already criticise Dr. Adenauer for having given in too much to the French in the talks about the future of the Saar. The "reform" leaders are still, however, in favour of the "European orientation" in Bonn. What, in all probability, we will witness now is the repetition of 1950-51 with the Allies giving way. Paper, what they had refused to Britain and accepting Hitler to accept what they refused his predecessors. Whoever wants a German national army at the earliest date should therefore protest as loudly as possible against E.D.C. which by now appears a half-jest cause anyway.

Bon, May 22.

**MEDALS A LA MODE**  
LONDON, Monday (UPI). — There was a general demand recently for German war medals which are now permitted to be worn without the swastika. It was reported today from Bonn

## US To Go Ahead With World Atom Pool-like

NEW YORK, Monday. — President Eisenhower stated today that the U.S. will go ahead with international efforts to apply atomic power to peaceful purposes "assumed that . . . our hopes will survive even the most frustrating series of talks."

Speaking at the centennial dinner of Columbia University, he said: "Even the men in the Kremlin must realize that before all mankind now lies a grand prospect of a far better life for everyone."

"Its achievement requires only that the scientists of every nation concentrate on the means to a plentiful life rather than on the tools of sudden death; that the industries under arms be relegated to fruitful work; that industries of war be converted to the production of useful goods," he added.

"We have sought and will seek to make this prospect a reality."

The President revealed that attempts to obtain Russian cooperation in his plan for a world atomic energy pool had "not been productive." The results we seek." He continued: "We intend to proceed with our cause, realistic in our appraisals of Soviet intentions and assured that our purposes and hopes will survive even the most frustrating series of talks."

Mr. Eisenhower said that every proposal the U.S. has made has been conceived as a step towards a rebirth of trust among all nations, and that the proposal had included an honorable armistice in Korea, a free and united Germany, a liberated Austria, a secure Indo-China and South East Asia, and atomic energy harnessed for peaceful purposes under international control.

The President said that the American people stood committed to two far-reaching policies which were "first and foremost" — "The building of a cooperative peace based upon truth, justice and fairness," and in the pursuit of this purpose, "the strengthening of America's love of liberty, knowledge and comprehension in a dependable prosperity widely shared and in a military posture adequate for security."

In these two policies, he stressed, there was no idea of aggression, no intent to exploit others or to deny them their rightful place and space in the world.

Mr. Eisenhower added that his Administration, since it took office 18 months ago, was "fully aware of the ruthlessness in which the Communists negotiate" and "conscience of the indispensability of their agreement." But the administration believed that America's foreign policy must be dedicated to unremitting efforts for the preservation of peace within the enlightened self-interest and fundamental objectives of the U.S.

"We knew that every negotiation with the Communists would be fraught with traps and pitfalls, but we knew, too, that positive, determined, day-to-day effort would pay real dividends among the free nations," he said. "We sought a (Continued on Page 5 — Col. 7)

## Lloyd Says Cairo Must Show Cooperation

LONDON, Monday (Reuters). — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the Commons today that the entire future of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations would be governed by the extent to which Egypt cooperates in bringing home the guilt of those responsible for yesterday's "very serious crimes" in the Suez Canal Zone.

These were the murder of a British officer and a military supplies warehouse.

In Cairo, British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson called on Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi today and made representations about the latest incidents.

Mr. Lloyd said that recently there had been a "considerable improvement in the state of law and order in the Canal Zone," and that Britain had received a substantial measure of cooperation from the Egyptian police in the Suez Canal Zone. He added, "there have been the two very serious incidents."

He denied that any statement had been made by the British Embassy in Cairo indicating that Britain is ready to reopen negotiations on the Suez Canal Zone.

In Ismailia, Egypt police today combed the Arab section of the town for members of the crowd who murdered the 18-year-old British paratrooper, but so far no traces have yet been found of the killer.

In Fayid, Suez Canal Zone, it was announced today that Air-craftman A. Morgan, 20, will face a British Army court martial on June 8 for the murder of an Egyptian police lieutenant.

**2 Women Among Egypt's Communist Suspects**

CAIRO, Monday (Reuters). — Two women, one of whom is known to be a Communist, will shortly be tried before the supreme military court here on charges of "conspiring by Communist methods" to overthrow the Government.

A 25-year-old housewife, Camille Nomico, and another woman, whose names were given as 22 students, lawyers, government officials and a retired army officer. Eight of the accused are alleged to have confessed.

Brigadier Abdul Azem, head of criminal investigations in the Ministry of Interior, announced tonight that 265 persons had been arrested in recent weeks on charges of engaging in Communist activities.

**Visit to Moscow**

STOCKHOLM, Monday (Reuters). — The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr. Gestor Ulfen, will visit Moscow from June 10 to 15. The Swedish Foreign Minister also announced this morning. He will be the guest of Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Sven Sohlman.

**Medals a la Mode**

LONDON, Monday (UPI). — There was a general demand recently for German war medals which are now permitted to be worn without the swastika. It was reported today from Bonn

## French, Vietminh Delegates Meet in Geneva Today

GENEVA, Monday. — Military representatives of the two opposing sides in Indo-China will concur tomorrow to make arrangements for the meetings of delegations of the two High Commands, according to a communiqué issued after today's session on Indo-China.

The next nine-power restricted session will be held on Wednesday, the communiqué added.

The New China News Agency's Geneva correspondent said tonight that today's session "marked the beginning of concrete discussions on ending the cease-fire throughout Indo-China had been made possible by Chinese and Vietnamese "constructive and realistic proposals," he claimed.

"Crucial Questions"

The correspondent added that the "crucial questions" to be answered now are whether the cease-fire was simultaneous and complete "for all Indo-China" and whether the regrouping of troops was being carried out.

A speedy cease-fire throughout

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